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WITH THE CORN BORER

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UNCLE SAM PAYS THE FARMER



The first checks from the United States Government to the farmers who have cleaned up satisfactorily went out Monday, June 13. The first vouchers signed by the farmers and certified by corn-borer officials were received in Washington, Monday at 12.50, and at 4.15 the checks were dropped into the mail box to start on their way back to the farmer. Since the first vouchers arrived, more have been received and are being promptly paid off from Washington.

In New York the first man to receive his extra-labor fee was H.J. Freese, Silver Creek, who cleaned up a 10-acre cornfield by plowing, double-disking, and hand-picking. He was allowed the maximum fee of \$2 an acre.

The first in Pennsylvania was W.A. Warnshuis, Edinboro, who cleaned up 73 acres of cornland by plowing and hand-picking, much of the plowing being done after dark with a lantern. He also received the maximum of \$2 an acre.

Truman Eggleston, Spring Arbor, was the first farmer in Michigan to receive his check for extra labor. He cleaned up 20 acres of cornland by plowing and hand-picking on his 220-acre farm, which he calls "Hardscrabble." He received the maximum fee.

The first Indiana voucher signed was for John F. Loucks, Helmer, who received a check for \$58, having cleaned up 29 acres.

In Ohio, J.S. Rominee, of Curtice, was the first to receive his check, which was for cleaning up 40 acres of cornland. He did the job by plowing, raking, burning, hoeing, and hand-picking.

FOR EXAMPLE Among the first to get a check was Thomas E. Ireton, an enthusiastic cooperator of Hardin County, Ohio, who has done a fine piece of work on 450 acres of cornland. The soil is blackjack wax, and the entire 450 acres were plowed and hand-worked. With a deduction of \$20 for work done by the Government with a stubble pulverizer, he received a check for \$880. The stalks were poled or broken down on 450 acres, and 200 acres were machine-raked for loose stubble and trash.

..... IN MAKING OUT THOSE VOUCHERS

Some farmers are persisting in making out their vouchers for more than the \$2 maximum. This delays payment, because \$2 is the absolute maximum that can be paid to the farmer under the appropriation by the Congress. Supervisors, inspectors, and other corn-borer officials are asked to urge the farmers to make out the vouchers for the \$2 maximum, that they may receive their payment promptly.



A series of supervisors' conferences has been held in the campaign States for final instructions in winding up the campaign. The final farm-inspection report and the public voucher for the payment of extra-labor fees were fully explained at this time. The farm-inspection report must be made out in triplicate for every one of the 300,000 farms in the campaign area by the county supervisors and inspectors.

Supervisors from the eastern Ohio counties met in Cleveland, June 7, when C.H. Hadley, administrative assistant, and E.G. Brewer, in charge of regulatory work in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, explained the details of the reports and vouchers and the work to be done on the final inspection trip. County supervisors from western Ohio met at Toledo headquarters on June 8, and those from Michigan at the same place June 9. Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania held their conferences earlier.

THEY WORK TOGETHER IN MICHIGAN

"During my experience in public-service work, extending over a third of a century" says Director A.C. Carton of the Michigan State Bureau of Agricultural Industry, "I have never been connected with a project which has received the whole-hearted cooperation accorded the campaign against the European corn borer."

INJUNCTIONS



OHIO SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS REGULATIONS

The Supreme Court of Ohio declared the law governing corn-borer control work constitutional and valid in a decision handed down on the Lucas County injunction case, which had been appealed from the county court, where the injunction was sustained at a hearing last week. The court further declared that the regulations issued by C.V. Truax of the State department of agriculture were valid and must be complied with. State agents were authorized to hand-pick and burn the stubble left in the 15-acre wheat field in question. Clean-up crews were put into the field immediately to finish up the clean-up before the moths emerge.

This case was first tried in Toledo last week before five judges and aroused considerable interest throughout the campaign area.

THE CASE IN HILLSDALE, MICH.

An injunction was granted Frank G. Barnum and his two sons restraining the State department of agriculture and its agents from proceeding to enforce the clean-up regulations on their farm because of a technical flaw in the proceedings by which the regulations were originally promulgated. Since the regulations were issued 8 days before the actual signing of the bill by the governor, the court held they were not authorized at the time they were issued and therefore not enforceable. In giving this decision, the judge said:

"This decision makes it unnecessary to pass upon any constitutional question raised, or the reasonableness of any regulations promulgated, and the court does not in any way pass upon any of the questions raised in these proceedings."

This injunction has been the only one filed in Michigan. The decision probably will be appealed to the State supreme court.

AS AN INDIANA JUDGE SAW IT

After hearing the testimony in the Allen County injunction case, in which the law was upheld and the injunction dissolved, the judge said:

"Every farmer in this county should do everything in his power to control and eradicate the corn borer. I can not conceive of any farmer standing in the way of fair enforcement of the law."

Informational Hunches

THERE IS NOTHING SLOW about the Michigan crowd. Here is an up-to-the-minute paragraph from one of B.R.Proulx's recent press releases:

"Now that the trans-Atlantic feats of Lindbergh and Chamberlin and Levine are history, the next important aerial event as far as farmers of the State are concerned, is the flight of the corn-borer moths. The moths 'hop off' about June 15 this year, entomologists have observed."

PRESS MATERIAL FROM INDIANA contains much helpful information for the farmer who has to meet the difficult situation of a late rainy season and the corn-borer clean-up. A survey of crop conditions over north-eastern Indiana indicated that less than 50 per cent of the corn was planted, that farmers were rapidly turning to the earlier varieties of corn, and that small-grain crops were about normal. With this in mind, pertinent items of corn varieties, fertilizers, and spacing have been included in the releases.

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW



